IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HOUSE BILL NO. 302

BY STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

1	AN ACT
2	RELATING TO ABORTION; AMENDING SECTION 18-604, IDAHO CODE, TO DEFINE A TERM
3	AND TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS; AMENDING SECTION 18-608, IDAHO CODE,
4	TO REVISE A PROVISION REGARDING ABORTIONS DEEMED NOT TO BE UNLAWFUL AND
5	TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS; AMENDING SECTION 18-609, IDAHO CODE,
6	TO PROVIDE THAT CERTAIN PRINTED MATERIAL REGARDING DOWN SYNDROME BE
7	MADE AVAILABLE TO PHYSICIANS, HOSPITALS, OR OTHER FACILITIES PROVIDING
8	ABORTION AND ABORTION-RELATED SERVICES; AMENDING SECTION 18-613, IDAHO
9	CODE, TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REFERENCE AND TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORREC-
10	TIONS; AND AMENDING SECTION 18-617, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE A CORRECT
11	CODE REFERENCE.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho:

SECTION 1. That Section 18-604, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

18-604. DEFINITIONS. As used in this act:

- (1) "Abortion" means the use of any means to intentionally terminate the clinically diagnosable pregnancy of a woman with knowledge that the termination by those means will, with reasonable likelihood, cause the death of the unborn child except that, for the purposes of this chapter, abortion shall not mean the use of an intrauterine device or birth control pill to inhibit or prevent ovulations, fertilization or the implantation of a fertilized ovum within the uterus.
 - (2) "Department" means the Idaho department of health and welfare.
- (3) "Down syndrome" means a chromosomal disorder associated either with an extra chromosome 21, in whole or in part, or an effective trisomy for chromosome 21. Down syndrome is sometimes referred to as "trisomy 21."
- $\underline{\mbox{(4)}}$ "Emancipated" means any minor who has been married or is in active military service.
- (45) "Fetus" and "unborn child." Each term means an individual organism of the species hHomo sapiens from fertilization until live birth.
- (56) "First trimester of pregnancy" means the first thirteen (13) weeks of a pregnancy.
- (67) "Hospital" means an acute care, general hospital in this state, licensed as provided in chapter 13, title 39, Idaho Code.
- (78) "Informed consent" means a voluntary and knowing decision to undergo a specific procedure or treatment. To be voluntary, the decision must be made freely after sufficient time for contemplation and without coercion by any person. To be knowing, the decision must be based on the physician's accurate and substantially complete explanation of:
 - (a) A description of any proposed treatment or procedure;

- (b) Any reasonably foreseeable complications and risks to the patient from such procedure, including those related to reproductive health; and
- (c) The manner in which such procedure and its foreseeable complications and risks compare with those of each readily available alternative to such procedure, including childbirth and adoption.

The physician must provide the information in terms which that can be understood by the person making the decision, with consideration of age, level of maturity and intellectual capability.

- $(\underline{89})$ "Medical emergency" means a condition which that, on the basis of the physician's good faith clinical judgment, so complicates the medical condition of a pregnant woman as to necessitate the immediate abortion of her pregnancy to avert her death or for which a delay will create serious risk of substantial and irreversible impairment of a major bodily function.
 - (910) "Minor" means a woman less than under eighteen (18) years of age.
- $(1\overline{01})$ "Pregnant" and "pregnancy." Each term shall mean the reproductive condition of having a developing fetus in the body and commences with fertilization.
- (1 ± 2) "Physician" means a person licensed to practice medicine and surgery or osteopathic medicine and surgery in this state as provided in chapter 18, title 54, Idaho Code.
- (123) "Second trimester of pregnancy" means that portion of a pregnancy following the thirteenth week and preceding the point in time when the fetus becomes viable, and there is hereby created a legal presumption that the second trimester does not end before the commencement of the twenty-fifth week of pregnancy, upon which presumption any licensed physician may proceed in lawfully aborting a patient pursuant to section 18-608, Idaho Code, in which case the same shall be conclusive and unrebuttable in all civil or criminal proceedings.
- (134) "Third trimester of pregnancy" means that portion of a pregnancy from and after the point in time when the fetus becomes viable.
- (145) Any reference to a viable fetus shall be construed to mean a fetus potentially able to live outside the mother's womb, albeit with artificial aid.
- SECTION 2. That Section 18-608, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 18-608. CERTAIN ABORTIONS PERMITTED -- CONDITIONS AND GUIDELINES. The provisions of sections 18-605 and 18-606, Idaho Code, shall not apply to and neither this act, nor other controlling rule of Idaho law, shall be deemed to make unlawful an abortion performed by a physician if:
- (1) When performed upon a woman who is in the first trimester of pregnancy, the same is performed following the attending physician's consultation with the pregnant patient and a determination by the physician that such abortion is appropriate in consideration of such factors as in his medical judgment he deems pertinent, including, but not limited to physical, emotional, psychological and/or familial factors, that the child would be born with some physical or mental defect, that the pregnancy resulted from rape, incest or other felonious intercourse, and a legal presumption is hereby created that all illicit intercourse with a girl below the age of six-

teen (16) years shall be deemed felonious for purposes of this section, the patient's age and any other consideration relevant to her well-being or directly or otherwise bearing on her health and, in addition to medically diagnosable matters, including but not limited to such factors as the potential stigma of unwed motherhood, the imminence of psychological harm or stress upon the mental and physical health of the patient, the potential stress upon all concerned of an unwanted child or a child brought into a family already unable, psychologically or otherwise, to care for it, and/or the opinion of the patient that maternity or additional offspring probably will force upon her a distressful life and future; the emotional or psychological consequences of not allowing the pregnancy to continue, and the aid and assistance available to the pregnant patient if the pregnancy is allowed to continue; provided, in consideration of all such factors, the physician may rely upon the statements of and the positions taken by the pregnant patient, and the physician shall not be deemed to have held himself out as possessing special expertise in such matters nor shall he be held liable, civilly or otherwise, on account of his good faith exercise of his medical judgment, whether or not influenced by any such nonmedical factors. Abortions permitted by this subsection shall only be lawful if and when performed in a hospital or in a physician's regular office or a clinic, which office or clinic is properly staffed and equipped for the performance of such procedures and respecting which the responsible physician or physicians have made satisfactory arrangements with one (1) or more acute care hospitals within reasonable proximity thereof providing for the prompt availability of hospital care as may be required due to complications or emergencies that might arise.

- (2) When performed upon a woman who is in the second trimester of pregnancy, the same is performed in a hospital and is, in the judgment of the attending physician, in the best medical interest of such pregnant woman, considering those factors enumerated in subsection (1) of this section and such other factors as the physician deems pertinent.
- (3) When performed upon a woman who is in the third trimester of pregnancy, the same is performed in a hospital and, in the judgment of the attending physician, corroborated by a like opinion of a consulting physician concurring therewith, either is necessary for the preservation of the life of such woman or, if not performed, such pregnancy would terminate in birth or delivery of a fetus unable to survive. Third-trimester abortions undertaken for preservation of the life of a pregnant patient, as permitted by this subsection, shall, consistent with accepted medical practice and with the well-being and safety of such patient, be performed in a manner consistent with preservation of any reasonable potential for survival of a viable fetus.

SECTION 3. That Section 18-609, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

18-609. PHYSICIANS AND HOSPITALS NOT TO INCUR CIVIL LIABILITY -- CONSENT TO ABORTION -- NOTICE. (1) Any physician may perform an abortion not prohibited by this act and any hospital or other facility described in section 18-608, Idaho Code, may provide facilities for such procedures without, in the absence of negligence, incurring civil liability therefor to any person including, but not limited to, the pregnant patient and the prospective

father of the fetus to have been born in the absence of abortion, if informed consent for such abortion has been duly given by the pregnant patient.

- (2) In order to provide assistance in assuring that the consent to an abortion is truly informed consent, the director of the department of health and welfare shall publish easily comprehended, nonmisleading and medically accurate printed material to be made available at no expense to physicians, hospitals or other facilities providing abortion and abortion-related services, and which shall contain the following:
 - (a) Descriptions of the services available to assist a woman through a pregnancy, at childbirth and while the child is dependent, including adoption services, a comprehensive list of the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of public and private agencies that provide such services and financial aid available;
 - (b) Descriptions of the physical characteristics of a normal fetus, described at two (2) week intervals, beginning with the fourth week and ending with the twenty-fourth week of development, accompanied by scientifically verified photographs of a fetus during such stages of development. The description shall include information about physiological and anatomical characteristics;
 - (c) Descriptions of the abortion procedures used in current medical practices at the various stages of growth of the fetus and any reasonable foreseeable complications and risks to the mother, including those related to subsequent childbearing;
 - (d) A list, compiled by the department of health and welfare, of health care providers, facilities and clinics that offer to perform ultrasounds free of charge and that have contacted the department annually with a request to be included in the list. The list shall be arranged geographically and shall include the name, address, hours of operation, telephone number and e-mail address of each entity;
 - (e) A statement that the patient has a right to view an ultrasound image and to observe the heartbeat monitoring of her unborn child and that she may obtain an ultrasound free of charge. The statement shall indicate that printed materials required by the provisions of this section contain a list, compiled by the department of health and welfare, of health care providers, facilities and clinics that offer to perform such ultrasounds free of charge; and
 - (f) Information directing the patient where to obtain further information and assistance in locating a health care provider whom she can consult about chemical abortion, including the interventions, if any, that may affect the effectiveness or reversal of a chemical abortion, and informs the patient that if she wants to consult with such health care providers, she should contact those health care providers before she takes the abortifacient; and
 - (g) A section specific to unborn children diagnosed with Down syndrome in order to help educate mothers about the development of children with Down syndrome and the resources available in both the private and public sectors to assist parents of children with Down syndrome with the delivery and care of a child born with Down syndrome. The section shall include:

- (i) Easily comprehended, medically accurate information regarding the development of a child with Down syndrome, including treatment and therapy strategies available during a pregnancy and after birth; and
- (ii) Descriptions of the services available to assist Idaho families with children born with Down syndrome, including adoption services, support agencies, and organizations in both the public and private sectors. Such directory shall include the name, address, telephone number, website, and email address of agencies, ministries, and organizations that provide financial, medical, emotional, and spiritual support services to mothers and families with a child with Down syndrome.

The department shall ensure that a Spanish language version of the informed consent materials required in this subsection is made available to women considering an abortion.

- (3) (a) The department of health and welfare shall develop and maintain a stable internet website, that may be part of an existing website, to provide the information described in subsection (2) of this section. No information regarding persons using the website shall be collected or maintained. The department of health and welfare shall monitor the website on a weekly basis to prevent and correct tampering.
- (b) As used in this section, "stable internet website" means a website that, to the extent reasonably practicable, is safeguarded from having its content altered other than by the department of health and welfare.
- (c) When a pregnant patient contacts a physician by telephone or visit and inquires about obtaining an abortion, the physician or the physician's agent before or while scheduling an abortion-related appointment must provide the woman with the address of the state-sponsored internet website on which the printed materials described in subsection (2) of this section may be viewed as required in subsection (2) of this section.
- (4) Except in the case of a medical emergency, no abortion shall be performed unless, prior to the abortion, the attending physician or the attending physician's agent certifies in writing that the materials provided by the director have been provided to the pregnant patient at least twenty-four (24) hours before the performance of the abortion. If the materials are not available from the director of the department of health and welfare, no certification shall be required. The attending physician, or the attending physician's agent, shall provide any other information required under this act.
- (5) Except in the case of medical emergency, no abortion shall be performed unless, prior to an initial consultation or any testing, and not less than twenty-four (24) hours prior to the performance of the abortion, the woman is informed by telephone or in person, by the physician who is to perform the abortion or by an agent of the physician, that ultrasound imaging and heartbeat monitoring are available to the woman enabling the pregnant woman to view her unborn child or observe the heartbeat of the unborn child. The physician or agent of the physician shall inform the pregnant woman that the website and printed materials described in subsection (2)(d), (e) and (f) of this section contain telephone numbers, addresses and e-mail

addresses of facilities that offer such services at no cost. If the woman contacts the abortion facility by e-mail, the physician or agent of the physician shall inform the woman of the requirements of this subsection by e-mail with the required information in a larger font than the rest of the e-mail. No fee for an abortion shall be collected prior to providing the information required in this subsection.

- (6) All physicians or their agents who use ultrasound equipment in the performance of an abortion shall inform the patient that she has the right to view the ultrasound image of her unborn child before an abortion is performed. If the patient requests to view the ultrasound image, she shall be allowed to view it before an abortion is performed. The physician or agent shall also offer to provide the patient with a physical picture of the ultrasound image of her unborn child prior to the performance of the abortion, and shall provide it if requested by the patient. In addition to providing the material, the attending physician may provide the pregnant patient with such other information which in the attending physician's judgment is relevant to the pregnant patient's decision as to whether to have the abortion or carry the pregnancy to term.
- (7) Within thirty (30) days after performing any abortion without certification and delivery of the materials, the attending physician, or the attending physician's agent, shall cause to be delivered to the director of the department of health and welfare, a report signed by the attending physician, preserving the patient's anonymity, denoting the medical emergency that excused compliance with the duty to deliver the materials. The director of the department of health and welfare shall compile the information annually and report to the public the total number of abortions performed in the state where delivery of the materials was excused; provided that any information so reported shall not identify any physician or patient in any manner which would reveal their identities.
- (8) If section 18-608(3), Idaho Code, applies to the abortion to be performed and the pregnant patient is an adult and for any reason unable to give a valid consent thereto, the requirement for that pregnant patient's consent shall be met as required by law for other medical or surgical procedures and shall be determined in consideration of the desires, interests and welfare of the pregnant patient.
- (9) The knowing failure of the attending physician to perform any one (1) or more of the acts required under subsection (7) of this section or section 39-261, Idaho Code, is grounds for discipline pursuant to section 54-1814(6), Idaho Code, and shall subject the physician to assessment of a civil penalty of one hundred dollars (\$100) for each month or portion thereof that each such failure continues, payable to the vital statistics unit of the department of health and welfare, but such failure shall not constitute a criminal act.
- SECTION 4. That Section 18-613, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 18-613. PARTIAL-BIRTH ABORTIONS PROHIBITED. (1) Prohibited acts. Any physician who knowingly performs a partial-birth abortion and thereby kills a human fetus shall be subject to the penalties imposed in section 18-605, Idaho Code. This section shall not apply to partial-birth abortions neces-

sary to save the life of the mother when her life is endangered by a physical disorder, physical illness, or physical injury, including a life-endangering physical condition caused by or arising from the pregnancy itself.

(2) Definitions. As used in this section:

- (a) "Fetus" has the same meaning as provided in section 18-604(45), Idaho Code.
- (b) "Partial-birth abortion" means an abortion in which the person performing the abortion:
 - (i) Deliberately and intentionally vaginally delivers a living fetus until, in the case of a head-first presentation, the entire fetal head is outside the body of the mother, or, in the case of breech presentation, any part of the fetal trunk past the navel is outside the body of the mother, for the purpose of performing an overt act that the physician knows will kill the partially delivered living fetus; and
 - (ii) Performs the overt act, other than completion of delivery, that kills the partially delivered living fetus.
- (c) "Physician" has the same meaning provided in section 18-604, Idaho Code. However, any individual who is not a physician or not otherwise legally authorized by this state to perform abortions, but who nevertheless directly performs a partial-birth abortion, shall be subject to the provisions described in this section.
- (3) (a) Civil actions. The father of the aborted fetus, if married to the mother of the aborted fetus at the time of the partial-birth abortion, or the maternal grandparents of the aborted fetus, if the mother is not at least eighteen (18) years of age at the time of the abortion, may bring a civil action against the defendant physician to obtain appropriate relief. Provided however, that a civil action by the father is barred if the pregnancy resulted from the father's criminal conduct or \underline{if} the father consented to the abortion. Further, a civil action by the maternal grandparents is barred if the pregnancy is the result of a maternal grandparent's criminal conduct or \underline{if} a maternal grandparent consented to the abortion.
- (b) As used in this section, "appropriate relief" shall include:
 - (i) Money damages for all mental and physical injuries suffered by the plaintiff as a result of the abortion performed in violation of this section;
 - (ii) Money damages equal to three (3) times the cost of performing the abortion procedure.
- (4) (a) Hearing. A physician accused of violating this section may request a hearing before the state board of medicine on whether the physician's conduct was necessary to save the life of the mother whose life was endangered by a physical disorder, physical illness, or physical injury, including a life-endangering physical condition caused by or arising from the pregnancy itself.
- (b) The findings of the board of medicine regarding the issues described in paragraph (a) of this subsection are admissible at the criminal and civil trials of the defendant physician. Upon a motion by the defendant physician, the court shall delay the beginning of the

criminal and civil trials for not more than thirty (30) days to permit the hearing to take place.

(5) Immunity. A woman upon whom a partial-birth abortion is performed shall not be prosecuted for violations of this section, for conspiracy to violate this section, or for violations of section 18-603, 18-605 or 18-606, Idaho Code, in regard to the partial-birth abortion performed.

SECTION 5. That Section 18-617, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

18-617. CHEMICAL ABORTIONS. (1) As used in this section:

- (a) "Abortifacient" means mifepristone, misoprostol and/or other chemical or drug dispensed with the intent of causing an abortion as defined in section 18-604(1), Idaho Code. Nothing in the definition shall apply when used to treat ectopic pregnancy;
- (b) "Chemical abortion" means the exclusive use of an abortifacient or combination of abortifacients to effect an abortion;
- (c) "Physician" has the same meaning as provided in section $18-604\,(112)$, Idaho Code.
- (2) No physician shall give, sell, dispense, administer, prescribe or otherwise provide an abortifacient for the purpose of effecting a chemical abortion unless the physician:
 - (a) Has the ability to assess the duration of the pregnancy accurately in accordance with the applicable standard of care for medical practice in the state;
 - (b) Has determined, if clinically feasible, that the unborn child to be aborted is within the uterus and not ectopic;
 - (c) Has the ability to provide surgical intervention in cases of incomplete abortion or severe bleeding, or, if the physician does not have admitting privileges at a local hospital, has made and documented in the patient's medical record plans to provide such emergency care through other qualified physicians who have agreed in writing to provide such care:
 - (d) Informs the patient that she may need access to medical facilities equipped to provide blood transfusions and resuscitation, if necessary, as a result of or in connection with the abortion procedure on a twenty-four (24) hour basis. If the appropriate medical facility is other than a local hospital emergency room, the physician shall provide the patient with the name, address and telephone number of such facility in writing; and
 - (e) Has complied with the informed consent provisions of section 18-609, Idaho Code.
- (3) The physician inducing the abortion, or a person acting on behalf of the physician inducing the abortion, shall make reasonable efforts to ensure that the patient returns for a follow-up visit so that a physician can confirm that the pregnancy has been terminated and assess the patient's medical condition.